

Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre
Rural District Council



ANNUAL
REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year ended 31st December, 1944


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P R E F A C E

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Although the year under review is a war year, my Annual Report is larger and more comprehensive than for previous years during the war. The war was obviously drawing to a close and towards the end of the year, many of the Civil Defence Services had either been done away with or were curtailed.

In the realm of Infectious Diseases, generally speaking there was a decrease all round especially in Measles the epidemic of the previous year having abated but there was a marked increase in the number of Whooping Cough cases.

The incidence of Scabies continued at a fairly high level. There is no doubt that the treatment Centre at the First Aid Post, Talbot Green, is of great value.

There was a big increase in the number of births taking place in the area and this meant an added strain on the clinics and on the surrounding hospitals where so many cases wanted to be delivered.

To relieve this strain on hospitals and to allow mothers to get the necessary domestic help for the period of their confinement when at home, the Council appointed a full-time Home Help in the middle of the year; but in spite of all encouragement and advertisement that such a Home Help was available, the services of this Home Help were not greatly sought after.

An additional Health Visitor was appointed in April, 1944.

With regard to Diphtheria Immunization, I had the same difficulty as in previous years.

Also, with regard to Housing, it was found very difficult to get repairs carried out, the main reasons put forward being the lack of labour and materials.

Soldiers billeted in the surrounding area were again allowed the same facilities for bathing in the First Aid Post, as in previous years.

We were fortunate in that no enemy action occurred in the area during the year.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking my staff for their work and also the Civil Defence Services Personnel for their continued loyalty and also the local W.V.S. for the willing help always given when required.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

T. ISLWYN EVANS,

Medical Officer of Health.

November 23rd, 1945.

Chairman of the Council : Councillor E. J. Llewellyn, J.P.



COMMITTEES

Maternity and Child Welfare Committee :

Chairman : Councillor Mrs. Betty

and Councillors S. C. Temblett, P. Jefferies; F. E. Whereat; T. Griffiths; D. J. Davies; G. John; E. J. Llewellyn; D. S. Rowlands; A. R. Locke; A. Evans; W. Long; Dr. Moody Jones; J. W. Clayton; A. E. Griffith; J. W. Raines; J. T. Griffiths and I. Jacob; with Mrs. Warburton, Pontychun; Mrs. Davies, Beddau; Mrs. E. Evans and Mrs. I. Evans, Tonyrefail; Mrs. Morgan, 4 Wood Street, and Mrs. Morgan, 15 Etna Terrace, Giffach Goch; Mrs. Clayton and Mrs. A. E. Griffith, Llantwit Fardre; and Mrs. Jewell, Llantrisant.

It is with regret I have to report the death of Mrs. Bonner, Giffach Goch. Mrs. Morgan, 15 Etna Terrace, Giffach Goch, was co-opted in her place.

Hospital Committee :

Chairman : Councillor G. John

and Councillors S. C. Temblett, P. Jefferies, F. E. Whereat, I. Jacob, T. Griffiths, D. J. Davies, E. J. Llewellyn, A. R. Locke, D. S. Rowlands, Mrs. Betty, A. Evans, W. Long, Dr. W. Moody Jones, J. W. Clayton, A. E. Griffith, J. W. Raines and J. T. Griffiths.

Public Health Committee

Chairman : Councillor W. Long

and Councillors S. C. Temblett, P. Jefferies, I. Jacob, T. Griffiths, D. J. Davies, G. John, E. J. Llewellyn, A. R. Locke, D. S. Rowlands, Mrs. Betty, J. T. Griffiths, F. E. Whereat, J. W. Clayton, A. E. Griffith, J. W. Raines, Dr. W. Moody Jones and A. Evans.

Housing Committee :

Chairman : Councillor A. E. Griffith

and Councillors S. C. Temblett, P. Jefferies, F. E. Whereat, T. Griffiths, D. J. Davies, G. John, E. J. Llewellyn, A. R. Locke, D. S. Rowlands, Mrs. Betty, A. Evans, W. Long, Dr. W. Moody Jones, J. T. Griffiths, J. W. Clayton, A. E. Griffith, J. W. Raines and I. Jacob.

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

T. ISLWYN EVANS, M.A. (Cantab.), M.B., B.Ch. (Cantab.),
M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (R.C.P. & S.).

Part-time Medical Officer for Ante-Natal Work :

GRACE M. PHILLIPS, B.Sc., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S. (Eng.),
L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H., M.R.C.O.G.

Medical Officer of Contraceptive Clinic :

SYBIL MORGAN, B.Sc., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

Sanitary Inspectors :

Mr. JOHN DYER, 60 Mill Street, Tonyrefail (Sanitary and Meat
Inspectors' Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute).

Mr. W. ROBERT WILLIAMS, Tŷ Gwyn, Penygawsi, Llantrisant
(Sanitary and Meat Inspectors' Certificate of Royal Sanitary In-
stitute; Joint Testamur of the University of the University of
Wales and Cardiff Technical College).

Health Visitors :

Mrs. A. M. JENKINS, 39 Mill Street, Tonyrefail (Certificate of
Midwifery Board).

Mrs. H. GREY, Glyn Eirlys, Llantwit Fardre (Certificate of Mid-
wifery Board, Health Visitors' and School Nurses' Certificate of
Royal Sanitary Institute, County Council Social Service Certifi-
cate).

Mrs. B. JAMES, Highcroft, Maesycloed, Pontypridd (State Regis-
tered Nurse, State Certified Midwife, Health Visitors' and School
Nurses' Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute).

Miss A. THOMAS, 6 School Street, Tonyrefail (State Registered
Nurse, State Certified Midwife, Health Visitors' and School Nurses'
Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute).

Mrs. P. CLARKE, 34 Llanover Road, Pontypridd (State Register-
ed Nurse, State Certified Midwife, Health Visitors' and School
Nurses' Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute).

Clerical Staff :

Miss M. E. ROBLIN

Mrs. G. M. DAVID

Hospital Staff :

Matron : Miss L. E. BASSETT

1 Staff Nurse

4 Assistant Nurses

3 Probationer Nurses

Additional Nurses are employed if and when found necessary.

LLANTRISANT AND LLANTWIT FARDRE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT, 1944

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of District : 18,433 acres.

Population : 1931 Census, 25,908; 1944 (estimated) 23,450.

Number of Inhabited Houses : 1931 Census, 5,551; 1944 (estimated) 5,760.

Number of families or separate occupiers : 1931 Census, 5,976, 1944 (estimated) 6,315.

Rateable value of District after de-rating : £98,080.

Sum produced by Penny rate : £387.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

There is an estimated loss of population comparing with the last full pre-war year of 1938 of 780.

There was comparatively little unemployment during the year, the Government works and Trading Estate employing a large number of people, both men and women.

EVACUEES.

Owing to new enemy activities during the year such as the 'flying bomb' a second wave of evacuees from London and the South east corner of England came into the area.

Number who came into area during 1944 :—

Mothers	461
Other Adults	54
Unaccompanied Children	915
Accompanied Children	818

Number who returned home during 1944—1,579 (chiefly before the new attacks started).

Number who remained in area at end of 1944—1,277.

HOUSING AND OTHER CONDITIONS.

Housing conditions developed into an acute problem. Apart from the evacuees, there is evidence of over-crowding and of much disrepair of houses and buildings in general, chiefly owing to lack of labour and material. Building of houses was at a standstill. There was a slacking off of amenities in general; roads could not be properly looked after; and there has been a great deal of complaining from the inhabitants in regard to these matters, but in spite of all this the social life of the people was carried on unexpectedly well and all our war activities including Civil Defence went on in the same way as for previous years.

NURSERY CENTRES.

The three War-time Nursery Centres, at Beddau, Church Village and Coedely, continued their activities throughout the year, the one at Beddau being specially well attended. The staff consists of one Superintendent to look after the three centres, a Warden, and probationer to help her and a cook and cleaner at each centre.

The probationers were, at various times, given the opportunity to attend special courses of instruction.

The children were well looked after and were given good food, milk and rest, and with the aid of the W.V.S. a number of toys were provided for them. Physically they looked well.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.

	Male.		Female.		Total.
Legitimate	288	...	243	...	531
Illegitimate	17	...	15	...	32
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
	305		258		563

There was a tremendous increase in the total number of births that took place during the year, the number being 563 against 456 for 1943.

This gives a birth rate of 24 per 1,000 live births against 19.3 for 1943.

Still Births.

	Male.		Female.		Total.
Legitimate	13	...	13	...	26
Illegitimate	—	...	—	...	—

The still birth rate per 1,000 was 46 which is an increase over that of the previous year, the rate for 1943 being 33.

General Death Rate.

This has increased from that of 1943, being 11.8 against 10.6 for that year.

Deaths.

Male, 170; Female, 106. Total, 276.

Number of deaths occurring in Institutions, 72.

Death Rate of Infants under One Year.

The number of deaths of infants was 34. This gives a rate per 1,000 live births of 60. The Infant Death Rate for 1943 was 42.

Deaths of Infants under One Year.

	Male.		Female.		Total.
Legitimate	17	...	14	...	31
Illegitimate	2	...	1	...	3
					34

There is quite a marked increase here over that of the previous year which was 19, but on the other hand there was an increase in the total number of births.

Relative Death Rates.

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	58.4
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	93.8
All infants per 1,000 live births	60.3

Deaths from the Commoner Infectious Diseases.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	3
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	1

Tuberculosis Death Rate.

The deaths from this disease numbered 14 against 11 for 1943, making a rate, in relation to total deaths, of 50.7 per 1,000 deaths, against 43.8 for the previous year.

Cancer.

The deaths from cancer numbered 36 against 33 for the previous year.

Respiratory Diseases.

The number of deaths from Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and other respiratory diseases for 1944 was 42 against 36 for the previous year.

Maternal Mortality.

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

DISEASE	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Tot. under 4 wks.	1—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Pneumonia		1			1	3	2			5
Bronchitis							2			2
Gastro-enteritis							1			1
Congenital Heart Disease										
Whooping Cough ...							1	1	1	3
Prematurity	6	1	1		8	1				1
Malformation						2				2
Marasmus										
Pemphigus										
Meningitis										
Haemorrhagic Disease										
Septic Infection										
Convulsions	1				1	1	2			3
Inanition	1				1					
Post-operative Shock										
Asphyxia										
Hydrocephalus								1		1
Icterus Neonatorum
Spina-bifida		1	1		2					
Inattention at Birth	2				2					
Melaena Neonatorum ...										
Tuberculosis										
Peritonitis						1				1
Strangulated Hernia										
TOTAL ...	10	3	2		15	8	8	2	1	19

Total under 1 year : 34.

GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY)

VITAL STATISTICS, 1944

DISTRICT	Estimated Population	BIRTHS		DEATHS		Infantile Mortality	
		Number	Rate per 1,000 Population	Number	Crude Rate per 1,000 population	Deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
Administrative County	701,510	13,675	19.4	8,632	12.3	655	48
Urban Districts	519,420	9,974	19.2	6,580	12.7	494	50
Rural Districts	185,120	3,701	20.0	2,052	11.1	161	41
England and Wales	—	—	17.6	—	11.6	—	46
Urban Districts.							
Aberdare	39,750	689	17.3	610	15.3	25	36
Barry	36,790	716	20.3	465	12.6	34	46
Bridgend	11,150	249	21.7	149	13.0	7	28
Caerphilly	32,540	731	22.5	376	11.6	35	48
Cowbridge	1,262	22	17.4	7	5.5	2	91
Gelligaer	36,290	791	21.8	410	12.1	54	68
Glyncorwg	9,052	211	23.6	102	11.3	12	56
Llchwyr	24,760	163	18.7	277	11.2	19	41
Maesteg	22,540	130	19.1	305	13.5	38	88
Mountain Ash	32,750	635	19.4	436	13.3	33	52
Neath	29,260	533	18.2	358	12.2	18	34
Ogmore and Garw	23,910	462	19.3	259	10.8	28	61
Penarth	15,280	277	18.1	223	14.6	6	22
Pontypridd	38,520	778	20.2	505	13.1	40	51
Porthcawl	8,556	147	17.2	123	14.4	7	48
Port Talbot	38,480	749	19.5	458	11.9	32	43
Rhondda	118,230	2,058	17.4	1,487	12.6	101	51
Rural Districts.							
Cardiff	35,070	623	17.8	377	10.8	24	38
Cowbridge	12,440	306	24.6	128	10.3	11	36
Gower	11,000	176	16.0	120	10.9	10	57
LLANTRISANT AND							
LLANTWIT & FARDE	23,450	563	24.0	276	11.8	34	60
Neath	39,540	802	20.3	420	10.6	26	32
Penybont	31,370	660	21.0	321	10.2	29	44
Pontardawe	32,250	571	17.7	410	12.7	27	47

TOTAL DEATHS

Causes of Death		Male.	Female.
All Causes		170	106
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1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—
2. Measles	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	1	2	—
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—
6. Influenza	4	—	—
7. Enccephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—
9. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	11	1	—
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases	2	—	—
11. Syphilis	3	—	—
12. General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	—	—	—
13. Cancer, Malignant Disease	21	15	—
14. Diabetes	1	1	—
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	16	9	—
16. Heart Disease	39	28	—
17. Aneurysm	—	—	—
18. Other Circulatory Diseases	3	5	—
19. Bronchitis	13	6	—
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	9	8	—
21. Other Respiratory Diseases	6	—	—
22. Peptic Ulcer	3	—	—
23. Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	1	—	—
24. Appendicitis	—	—	—
25. Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—	—
26. Other diseases of the Liver, etc.	—	—	—
27. Other Digestive Diseases	4	1	—
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	1	—	—
29. Puerperal Sepsis	—	—	—
30. Other Puerperal Causes	—	3	—
31. Congenital Debility, Malformation, etc. ...	6	4	—
32. Senility	—	—	—
33. Suicide	1	—	—
34. Other Violent Causes	4	2	—
35. All Other Causes	18	15	—
36. Causes Ill-defined or Unknown	—	—	—
37. Diarrhoea (all ages)	—	—	—
38. Road Traffic Accidents	1	3	—
39. Premature Birth	2	6	—

HEALTH SERVICES.

Laboratory Examinations.

All Laboratory Examinations necessary for the Public Health Services are carried out at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory, and the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff. These are :—

- (a) Bacteriological and Chemical Examinations in relation to the Fever Hospital and to the control of Infectious and Contagious diseases in general.
- (b) Bacteriological and/or Chemical examinations of :—
 - 1. Milk.
 - 2. Drinking Water.
 - 3. Sewage.
- (c) Any other examinations which may be deemed necessary, such as examinations of foodstuffs other than milk.

Ambulance Facilities.

The following ambulances are available for the purposes stated :—

COUNCIL'S OWN AMBULANCE—Conveyance of cases of infectious disease to and from the Isolation Hospital, and to outside hospitals if necessary.

GRAY'S AMBULANCE—For transport of Infectious Diseases or Maternity cases as the case may be. Occasionally employed for the transport of Infectious Diseases when our own ambulance has broken down, and also for urgent cases of maternity who have to get into hospital.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE SERVICE—These ambulances are employed for the transport of cases of illness, road and works casualties to Hospital or to the patient's home. Payment must be made for these services. Collieries, works and private individuals may subscribe regularly to the Priory, and an ambulance can then be used without further charge. This ambulance is sometimes used by the Council to convey maternity cases to hospital. Certain collieries also have their own ambulance for dealing with cases of subscribers.

GENERAL NURSING.

Nursing in the Home.

There are five nurses in the district for home nursing—one each in Giffach Goch, Tonyrefail, Beddau, Llantwit Fardre, and one in the Llantrisant and Pontyclun area.

District Nursing Associations.

During the year the Council came to an agreement with four of these District Nursing Associations, for the use of their nurse for treatment of minor ailments in children who attended the Infant Welfare Centres.

Home Help.

The Council appointed a fulltime Home Help for maternity cases, having failed to obtain more than one. Unfortunately, the services of this Home Help are rarely requested, although it has been advertised publicly and in the clinics, and many mothers have been urged to avail themselves of this opportunity, but for the most part they decline.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

There are five clinic centres in the area. They are situated as follows : one each in Gilfach Goch, Tonyrefail, Beddau, Church Village and Llantrisant.

These clinics were much busier and heavier than in previous years as a much bigger number of births occurred in the area, making some of the sessions very long and arduous, many of the mothers attending in order to get into hospital for their confinement.

ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINIC.

The number of cases treated during the year at Tonyrefail and Beddau clinics were as follows :—

Tonyrefail.

Infant Welfare Cases	139
(Of the above cases 12 were from the Ogmore and Garw Urban District).	
Ante-natal Cases	3
School children (over 5)	3
Total attendances during the year	145

Beddau.

Infant Welfare cases	58
Ante-natal cases	10
*School children (over 5)	2
<hr/>	
Total attendances during the year	70

* At the request of the County School Medical Officer.

Grants of Milk and Foodstuffs.

The grants of milk and other foods to infants, ante-natal mothers and nursing mothers, are on the same basis as during the previous year.

The local Food Office makes use of our Infant Welfare Clinics for the distribution of their commodities, orange juice, blackcurrant puree, cod liver oil, national dried milk and several kinds of vitamin tablets, which were, on the whole, rather disappointingly taken up.

Other Services.

Women attending ante-natal clinics and nursing mothers can also have dental treatment, and the Council has agreed to their treatment for this purpose on the "sliding scale" of income, of which more is mentioned in the next paragraph. Although the opportunities are now so greatly increased for this important treatment, it is disappointing that so many mothers fail to keep repeated appointments made for them.

Hospital Treatment for Maternity Cases.

Hitherto, maternity cases which needed hospital supervision could not have same on the Council's financial responsibility unless they were under a fixed scale of income. The Council decided therefore, to institute a sliding scale of income whereby the Council initially undertook the financial responsibility, and repayment was made to the Council by mothers according to ability to pay. The Council continues to take the same responsibility for mothers who do not attend the Council's ante-natal clinics, but whose admission to hospital was one of extreme urgency, a condition in the latter case being, that the permission of the Council's Medical Officer of Health be obtained. The scale of income governing this new arrangement is given on facing page.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Sliding Scale of Income applying to maintenance of patients in Hospital, Orthopaedic and other Treatment cases (excluding war-bonus).

Proportion of Fees payable per week patient maintained.

No. of Children	Nil	5/3	10/6	15/9	21/-	26/3	31/6	36/9	42/-
		$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	Whole
	Weekly Income after deducting Rent								
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1.	3 0 0	3 5 3	3 10 6	3 15 9	4 1 0	4 6 3	4 11 6	4 16 9	5 2 0
2.	3 10 0	3 15 3	4 0 6	4 5 9	4 11 0	4 16 3	5 1 6	5 6 9	5 12 0
3.	4 0 0	4 5 3	4 10 6	4 15 9	5 1 0	5 6 3	5 11 6	5 16 9	6 2 0
4.	4 10 0	4 15 3	5 0 6	5 5 9	5 11 0	5 16 3	6 1 6	6 6 9	6 12 0
5.	5 0 0	5 5 3	5 10 6	5 15 9	6 1 0	6 6 3	6 11 6	6 16 9	7 2 0
6.	5 10 0	5 15 3	6 0 6	6 5 9	6 11 0	6 16 3	7 1 6	7 6 9	7 12 0

Adopted by the Council on the 19th June, 1944.

Treatment Clinics.

Arrangements are in force with the Glamorgan County Council whereby children suffering from certain ailments are treated at the County Council's clinics. At present the following treatment clinics are open to children : Dental; Ophthalmic; Ear, Nose and Throat; Orthopaedic.

Number of Cases Treated at Treatment Clinics of the Glamorgan County Council.

(a) Children under five :

(1) Orthopaedic	42
(2) Dental	29
(3) Ear, Throat and Nose	15
(4) Ophthalmic	9

The first three treatments showed a big increase on the previous year.

(b) Expectant and Nursing Mothers :

(1) Dental	143
------------------	-----

The number of expectant and nursing mothers having dental treatment showed a far bigger increase than the number of children.

Hospital Maternity Cases.

Number of women admitted to Llwynypia Hospital	66
(Generally urgent cases or those needing observation).	
Number of women admitted to Central Homes, Pontypridd	54
Number of women (official evacuees) admitted to Gwaun-farren House, Merthyr	10
Number of Home Helps provided	1
Number of women who availed themselves of the Home Help	2

Children and Young Persons Act

Number of persons on Register	Nil
Number of children on Register	Nil
Number of children who died	Nil
Number of children who removed during the year	Nil
Proceedings taken during the year	Nil
Number of persons on the Register at the end of the year ...	Nil
Number of children on the Register at the end of the year ...	Nil

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

Consulting Obstetrician :
Professor Gilbert I. Strachan, M.D., F.R.C.S.

The services of Professor Strachan are available to any prospective mother attending any of the Council's Ante-natal Clinics, and who presents any complications requiring specialized treatment during labour at her home.

This service may be arranged only through the Medical Officer of Health. Provision is also made for consultations with Dr. Strachan for women attending the Ante-natal clinics and showing signs of special difficulty, and for cases of Puerperal Fever.

County Midwifery Service.

There are seven County Midwives in our area; one in Beddau, one in Llantwit Fardre, two in Gilfach Goch, and three in the Tonyrefail and Coedely area. The two so-called " Iron-Ore " or district nurses employed by the Iron-ore workers attend in the Llantrisant and Pontyclun area.

Hospitals.

There has been no change in the general and special hospital accommodation available for the inhabitants of the district except that some general cases have been treated at the Whitchurch Emergency Hospital under the E.M.S.

Hospitals are an essential part of modern life, and hospitals are needed where everyone can be sure of immediate access without fear of refusal or delay on economic grounds or lack of accommodation.

The R.A.F. took over the County General Hospital which was in the process of being built when war broke out, and have equipped and adapted it for their own purposes but is hoped that in a very short time after the war, it will revert to the County.

General Hospitals.

Broadly speaking this area is served by :—

- (1) Llwynypia Hospital.
- (2) Cardiff Royal Infirmary.
- (3) Central Homes.
- (4) To a slight extent by the Whitchurch E.M.S. and Pontypridd and District Cottage Hospital.

Most people know of the tremendous waiting list and the difficulty of getting into Cardiff Royal Infirmary as an in-patient and even as an out-patient.

There is room, not only in this area, but in the whole country for increasing largely the number of beds and accommodation in General Hospitals.

I feel sure that there should be a greater number of maternity beds available, together with some post-natal beds, for the Council's service.

Although the war has set back and probably done away with the idea of a Joint Fever Hospital for Mountain Ash, Pontypridd and Llantrisant, it is to be hoped that something will be done as soon as possible to build such a hospital to serve amongst other parts, this area, where there will be a proper staff and Resident Medical Officer.

Special Hospitals : Tuberculosis.

These hospitals and sanatoria are under the control of the Welsh National Memorial Association. The Association also complain of the lack of beds, difficulty of staffing, etc., troubles which appear common throughout the country, but have become acute since the war.

Fever Hospital.

I must again emphasise the tremendous difficulty in the working of my fever hospital without " cubicle " beds, and of the great difficulty I have had through staffing troubles.

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases.

The number of cases notified during the year was much less than during the previous year. There was a big decrease in the number of cases of Measles notified this year and an increase in the cases of Whooping Cough.

Sonne Dysentery.

Two cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified from the Llantrisant area, one being a member of the A.T.S. stationed there.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 66 cases of Scarlet Fever notified; 38 were from the Tonyrefail district, 4 from Gilfach Goch, 12 from the Llantrisant and Pontyclun area and 12 from the Llantwit Fardre area.

Diphtheria.

There were 102 cases notified. Of these 2 were from the Llan-twit Fardre area, 27 from the Tonyrefail area, 4 from the Llan-trisant and Pontyclun area, and 68 from the Gilfach Goch area. Of these cases 59 only proved to be diphtheria.

The type of disease from the upper end of the area continued to be the "gravis" type.

In view of the number of cases notified from Gilfach Goch I visited the Gilfach Goch and Hendreforgan Schools and Schick tested all the children whose parents gave consent. All children who showed a positive reaction were immunised, but I regret to say some parents of even these children refused consent for their children to be immunised.

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that parents should always consult a doctor whenever a child complains of sore throat, or indeed whenever a child is unwell, such as "off its food" and does not want to play.

Delay in diphtheria may be fatal.

Erysipelas.

Eight cases were notified, one of which was treated at Cardiff City Isolation Hospital, the remainder being treated at home.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No cases were notified during the year.

Pueperal Pyrexia.

There were four cases notified, two of which were admitted to hospital.

Meningitis.

There were no cases notified during the year.

Tuberculosis.

The number of cases notified during the year shows a decrease being 51 against 86 for 1943. Males: 30 Pulmonary; Non-pulmonary 3; Females: 16 Pulmonary; Non-pulmonary 2.

The deaths numbered 14 against 11 for the previous year, 10 males and 2 females died from pulmonary tuberculosis and 2 males died from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. All the cases who died had been previously notified. Out of the above number of civilian cases notified 13 were admitted to hospitals or sanatoria for treatment.

The three main causes of the incidence of tuberculosis are :—

- (a) close and continuous contact with an “ open ” case;
- (b) deficient housing, which is closely allied to (a); and
- (c) diet, which is closely related to wage earning capacity, and also to the problem of clean milk.

Another matter of importance linked with (a) above, is that a “ hopeless ” case may either be refused admission to a sanatorium or sent home to die. In the present state of housing and lack of proper precautions by the relatives generally, such cases must be a continuous source of danger.

Linked with this is “ after care,” and this means not only the care of a patient discharged from hospital or sanatorium, but of all the family contacts as well. I feel much more could be done in this respect.

Furthermore, the question of diet is of importance in a general way; how the housewife can best use the money at her disposal; the extending use of tinned foods (when available) with the consequent loss of fresh foods and good solid dinners. All this is complicated ten-fold by war-time conditions and restrictions.

In addition, it seems impossible to get a full quota of patients into hospital through lack of nurses and domestic staff in Sanatoria, and for some time, at any rate, through lack of accommodation which was taken up by other cases.

SUMMARY OF HEALTH VISITORS' REPORTS

Attendance at Clinics

	Infants under 1 year		Children 1 to 5 years		Average per session	Expectant mothers		
	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits		First Visits	Total Visits	Average per session
Coedely	51	496	13	267	63	45	244	20
Gilfach Goch	72	911	212	624	64	49	169	14
Tonyrefail	112	1623	205	952	54	162	939	19
Llantwit Fardre	80	430	17	241	56	70	236	20
Llantrisant	71	530	20	279	67	79	223	19
Beddau	62	729	20	526	52	82	222	18
Totals ...	448	4719	487	2889		487	2033	

HOME VISITS (Maternity and Child Welfare)

	Children			Expectant Mothers	
	First Visits Under 1 Year	1 to 5 years	Total Visits	First Visits	Total
Nurse Jenkins					
Gilfach Goch	76	304	378	34	60
Tonyrefail	171	684	596	107	130
Nurse Grey					
Beddau	71	410	521	65	153
Llantwit Fardre	75	351	442	60	152
Nurse James					
Coedely	70	301	306	35	69
Llantrisant	114	798	398	43	115
	577	2848	2641	344	679

The above visits include visits to evacuee infants.

TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis Visits

Mrs. Jenkins	12
Mrs. Grey	29
Mrs. James	116*
Mrs. Clarke	366*

*These large numbers of visits were undertaken to check up on the Register.

Incidence of Tuberculosis in Each Ward

	Pulmonary T.B.	Non-pulmonary T.B.	Total
Tonyrefail	5	1	6
Gilfach Goch	2	1	3
Town Ward	9	1	10
Llantwit Fardre Parish	5	1	6
Total ...	21	4	25

Age Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory Male	Non-Resp. Fm.	Male	Fm.	Respiratory Male	Non-Resp. Fm.	Male	Fm.
Under 1								
1-5								
5-15	1	2	1	1				
15-25	12	7			2	1	1	
25-35	12	2			2	1	1	
35-45	6	1		1	2			
45-55	1	2	1		1			
55-65	1				3			
65 and over								
Totals	33	14	2	2	10	2	2	

N.B. 26 out of 51 cases notified were from the R.A.F. Hospital, Church Village, but these cases are no longer being notified to me.

Cancer.

Deaths from Cancer were 36 compared with 33 for the previous year. The organs affected according to the classification of the Registrar General were :—

Male		Female	
Stomach	8	Stomach	2
Oesophagus	3	Breast	2
All other sites	10	Uterus	2
	—	All other sites	9
	21		15

The high prevalence of this disease makes it a question of paramount importance and should be taken up on a national basis something after the style of the Welsh National Memorial Association in relation to Tuberculosis.

Prevention of Blindness.

It has not been necessary to take action under the Public Health Act, 1925, for the prevention of Blindness.

VENEREAL DISEASES PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN

The campaign was continued during the year by the giving of lectures in all parts of the area to the public in general and to certain organisations such as the W.V.S., Home Guard, Youth Organisations, including Boys' Clubs, W.J.A.C., and A.T.C.

The lectures were delivered by Dr. A. R. Culley, the County Medical Officer of Health, and by some of his Assistants.

Posters were exhibited in public places throughout the area.

NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES

(Other than Tuberculosis)

Disease	Under 1 Yr.	1-5 Yrs.	5-10 Yrs.	10-15 Yrs.	15-25 Yrs.	25-35 Yrs.	35-45 Yrs.	45-55 Yrs.	55 Yrs. & over	Total
Scarlet Fever ...	—	13	23	23	5	2	—	—	—	66
Diphtheria	—	6	12	24	9	8	—	—	—	59
Measles	—	15	17	1	3	—	—	—	—	36
Whooping Cough	5	35	32	4	—	—	—	—	—	76
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	4
Pneumonia	2	3	1	—	3	—	—	3	5	17
Erysipelas	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	3	8
Ophthalmia										
Neonatorum .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute										
Poliomyelitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	3
Encephalitis										
Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	7	75	95	44	33	9	2	6	9	270

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

(Other than Tuberculosis)

Disease	No. Notified	No. admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Small Pox	—	...	—
Scarlet Fever	66	...	54
Diphtheria	59	...	59
Enteric Fever	—	...	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	...	2
Pneumonia	17	...	17*
Erysipelas	8	...	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	2	...	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	...	—
Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	...	1
Sonne Dysentery	2	...	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	...	—
Membranous Croup	—	...	—
Whooping Cough	75	...	3
Measles	36	...	—

* This number includes Bronchial Pneumonia, many of which cases have not been notified officially.

Care of Illegitimate Children

With reference to Circular 2866 (Wales) dated 1st October, 1943, the Glamorgan County Council convened a conference of all Local Authorities in the administrative county of Glamorgan, which was held at the County Hall, Cardiff, on the 26th January, 1944.

As far as this area is concerned by far the greater number of illegitimate children pertaining to this area are born in the area. Frequently, the child is taken by relatives and sometimes legally adopted by strangers. As far as I am aware there is not any gross negligence or ill treatment of such girls in the area. It is true that many of them do not disclose their condition by going to the ante-natal clinics, but on the other hand, many do, and those get exactly the same treatment from the ante-natal clinics and hospitalisation as any other mother. Frequently, I may say, that

hospitalisation on domiciliary grounds has been given them in preference to married mothers. Later, when the children attend the Infant Welfare Clinic they get exactly the same treatment as other children.

With regard to paragraph 5 of Circular 2866 (Wales)—

- (a) whenever the condition of a girl is known to my Health Visitors, I think they do all they can to carry out the suggestions made.
- (b) it is only in one case that has come to my knowledge that any difficulty was found in regard to suitable accommodation for the expectant mother before and after confinement. There may have been many more without my knowing it.
- (c) the Health Visitors have advised the girls to obtain an affiliation order or otherwise to secure assistance from the father of their child.
- (d) some Health Visitors found work for some of the mothers who desired same.
- (e) the question of finding lodgings for the mother and baby and so on, has not risen so far as I am aware. Should the difficulty arise I am quite prepared to recommend my Authority to join in with other Authorities to set up a special hostel.
- (f) my Health Visitors have assisted the mother in finding a suitable foster mother when required, but this has been very rare.
- (g) advice has been given by myself and Health Visitors in many cases with regard to legal adoption.

Owing to war conditions certain other suggestions in the circular were left until a later date.

A further conference of County Local Welfare Authorities was convened on the 15th June, 1944, to discuss the possibility of setting up a joint hostel for illegitimate babies but so far nothing has been done concerning this.

ACTIVE IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

A continuous campaign for Diphtheria Immunisation has been waged throughout the area, during the year under review, both in Schools and in Infant Welfare Centres.

Total number of children under 5 who received 1st injection of A.P.T.	77
Total number of children between 5 and 15 who received 1st injection of A.P.T.	85
Total number of children under 5 who completed treatment (A.P.T.)	253

Total number of children between 5 and 15 who completed treatment (A.P.T.)	84
Total number of children between 5 and 15 who received 1st injection of T.A.F.	28
Total number of children between 5 and 15 who received 2nd injection of T.A.F.	43
Total number of children between 5 and 15 who received 3rd injection of T.A.F.	184
Total number of children under 5 who were Schick Tested during the year	25
Total number of children between 5 and 15 who were Schick Tested during the year	309

The percentage of child population immunised in this area is as follows :—

1 to 5 years of age	37.5
5 to 15 years of age	72.5



SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water

I am informed by the Surveyor to the Council that he has nothing to add to the report on this matter which I supplied as an addendum to my 1943 report. I herewith give you the observations then made.

The sources of water supply are as follows :—

(a) Bulk Supplies.

- (1) Taf Fechan Water Board.
- (2) Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board.

(b) Council's Own Supply.

- (1) Llanilid Reservoir.
- (2) Maendy Reservoir.
- (3) Tydu Reservoir.
- (4) Cross Inn Reservoir.
- (5) Fair View Reservoir.

Taf Fechan Supply.

The Parish of Llantwit Fardre is supplied from this source and also the following districts within the Parish of Llantrisant,

viz., Llantrisant Town, Beddau, Penycoedcae, Cross Inn Road, Mwyndy and Croesfaen.

An ample supply is available from this source, and in addition to the districts normally supplied, the following districts are also supplied during long periods of dry weather, when the supply from the Council's own supply is insufficient to meet the consumption, namely, part of Tonyrefail, Talbot Green, Pontyclun, Brynsadler, Miskin, Cross Inn and Rhiwsaeson.

The water is filtered and chlorinated at the source by the Water Board and action is taken, also at source, to counteract the action of the water on lead.

The Council used to insist that all service pipes were to be either iron or lead with tin lining in order to counteract the plumbo-solvency of the various supplies, and for the last 20 years or so the Council has insisted on all service pipes being of copper. The majority of the old service pipes being tin-lined lead or iron have now been replaced by copper piping, and there is no risk of contamination of supplies from the various sources by the plumbo-solvent action of the water.

Periodical bacteriological analysis of the water is made and the results are found to very satisfactory.

Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board Supply.

The districts of Trebanog, Edmondstown and Penrhiwfer, part of Gilfach Goch and higher parts of Tonyrefail are supplied from this source.

During long spells of dry weather when the supply from the Council's own sources is insufficient to meet the consumption, extra supply has to be taken from this source to provide for additional districts in Tonyrefail and Gilfach Goch. Difficulty has been experienced in the past in providing a sufficient supply to meet the extra consumption when additional areas are supplied, owing to the inadequate size of the Board's main supplying the storage reservoir from which the Council obtains the supply. It has been found necessary therefore to give an intermittent supply to certain parts of the district supplied from this source on occasions when the consumption has been approximately 50,000 gallons above the normal. This step had to be resorted to recently during the period of the recent hard frost.

The water is filtered and chlorinated at the source, also treated to counteract its plumbo-solvent action. No lead piping is allowed, however, and all services are either copper, tin-lined iron or very few tin-lined lead.

Llanilid Supply (Council's Own Source).

This supply is obtained from springs and upland gathering ground. The water is filtered and chlorinated and periodical bacteriological analyses of the water are made and the results found to be satisfactory.

The following districts are normally supplied from this source: major parts of Tonyrefail, Talbot Green, Pontyclun, Brynsadler, Miskin and Pantyquesta. During periods of long spells of dry weather the supply from this source is insufficient to meet the demand and parts of the district normally supplied are fed from the Taf Fechan supply, thus a constant supply is maintained.

All service pipes are of copper with the exception of a few tin-lined iron and tin-lined lead, which were in existence prior to the introduction of copper piping in the district. The risk of contamination of the water by the plumbo-solvent action of the water is therefore eliminated.

In 1943, however, there were considerable complaints from Pantyquesta on the discolorization of the water as supplied to the inhabitants, it being maintained by them that the water was not fit for personal washing, for the washing of clothes and for drinking purposes. The matter was gone into thoroughly and samples examined chemically and bacteriologically; the report of the whole matter was sent to the Board direct and also to the Council. I am informed that new mains are now in process of being laid down for Pantyquesta.

Maendy Supply (Council's Own Source).

This supply is obtained from springs and serves a part of Gilfach Goch. During long periods of dry weather the supply is augmented by the Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board and a constant supply is maintained.

The risk of contamination of the water by the plumbo-solvent action of the water is eliminated by the installation of service pipes as above described.

The water is chlorinated but not filtered.

Tydu Supply (Council's Own Source).

Obtained from springs and augmented during periods of drought by the Llanilid or Taf Fechan supplies. The number of houses supplied is 10. The water is not chlorinated and periodical bacteriological analyses show that the quality of water is good (See Sanitary Inspector's Report).

The water is fairly hard in nature so there is no risk of contamination by plumbo-solvent action.

Cross Inn Supply (Council's Own Source).

This supply is obtained from springs and augmented during long periods of dry weather by the Taf Fechan supply. The districts served are the villages of Cross Inn, and Rhiwsaeson, comprising approximately 60 houses.

The water is not chlorinated but bacteriological analyses show that the quality is satisfactory.

Fair View (Gilfach Goch) Supply (Council's Own Source).

This supply is obtained from spring and feeds the northern part of Gilfach Goch. During long periods of dry weather the supply is augmented by the Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board.

The water is not chlorinated nor filtered.

No. of Houses supplied with Water.

The total number of houses in the district, including isolated farms, is approximately 5,580.

Number of dwelling houses without a piped water supply from mains is approximately 20. Of this number 8 abut highways in which mains are laid, and their owners have not taken advantage of the supply available. The remaining dwelling houses are considerable distances away from any existing supply.

The approximate number of farms without a piped supply of water is 76, practically all of which are in isolated positions and considerable distances from existing mains.

Percentage of houses without piped supply is approximately 1.8% of total number in district including isolated farms.

The estimated present population of the district is 25,624, and it is estimated that 98.3% of the population is supplied by water direct from mains.

EXAMINATION OF WATER SAMPLES

I have periodical reports from the Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board as to the bacteriological and chemical examinations of the water at the source both raw and filtered. For the most part these appeared to be satisfactory.

The following reports on the bacteriological examination of water were obtained :—

Springs feeding Tydu Reservoir (3 Samples) : Satisfactory, 18/1/44.

(a) Tap in meter house (Llanilid) : Satisfactory, 29/1/44,

(b) Maendy meter house : Fairly satisfactory, 29/1/44.

- (a) Tap, Council Stores : Satisfactory, 28/2/44.
- (b) Tydu Supply : Satisfactory, 28/2/44.
- (a) Tap, Maendy Meter Chamber : Satisfactory, 27/3/44.
- (b) Cross Inn Reservoir : Satisfactory, 27/3/44.
- (a) Malt House Meter Chamber : Satisfactory, 27/4/44.
- (b) Maendy Meter Chamber : Satisfactory, 27/4/44.
- (a) Maendy Meter Chamber : Satisfactory, 22/5/44.
- (b) Tydu Supply : Fairly satisfactory, 22/5/44.
- (a) Malt House Meter Chamber (Llanilid Supply) : Satisfactory, 30/6/44.
- (b) Maendy Meter (Taf Fechan Supply) : Satisfactory, 30/6/44.
- (a) Cross Inn Supply : Of Moderate bacterial purity, 24/7/44.
- (b) Tap—Maendy Meter Chamber : Satisfactory, 24/7/44.
- (a) Taf Fechan Maendy Meter Chamber : Satisfactory, 25/8/44.
- (b) Castellmwnws (Tydu Supply) : Of Moderate bacterial purity, 25/8/44.
- Taf Fechan Supply—Maendy Meter Chamber : Satisfactory, 31/10/44.

Sewage Effluents.

Total number of samples examined at the County Laboratory showed :—

	Miskin	Rhiwsaeson	Duffryn Isaf	Total
Efficient purification	1	1	1	3
Fairly efficient purification	3	4	6	13
Inefficient purification ...	1	1	1	3
Totals ...	5	6	8	19

Steps were taken to remedy the inefficiencies.

During the year it was decided to renew the water-main between Miskin Village and Pantyquesta. This decision was taken because of the numerous complaints regarding the serious discolouration of the water and the excessive amount of sediment which it contained at times. The work was commenced in the early part of December, 1944, and was still in progress at the end of the year, the existing cast-iron main being replaced with asbestos-cement pipes.

Sewage Disposal Areas.

These were the same as for previous years.

Housing.

Apart from the four houses for agricultural workers which were built at Croesfaen, house building has, of course, been at a standstill, and the continued and increasing shortage of labour and building materials, coupled with restrictive legislation, have made it extremely difficult to get even the minimum of repairs carried out. Certain building materials, too have been in very short supply. Roofing slates, for instance, have for long periods been almost unobtainable, with the result that even house owners who were ready and willing to do so were unable to repair leaking roofs. This state of affairs has given rise to a great deal of discontent which has been aggravated by the wide-spread belief that London and other large centres were being given undue preference in connection with supplies of building materials, while other parts of the country were unable to obtain even the minimum requirements for keeping roofs of occupied houses reasonably watertight. Rural districts have been at a further disadvantage in this respect owing to the fact that builders' merchants' premises are usually situated in the larger towns where any supplies which came in were quickly snapped up by local builders.

In spite of the acute shortage, however, there has undoubtedly been a certain amount of what might be termed "luxury work" going on which was not really essential or necessary, and some people, for reasons best known to themselves, have been quite ready to carry out costly work of this character, thereby utilising the services of workmen who could have been employed to greater advantage on more urgent and essential work.

In the circumstances there has been an inevitable deterioration in the general housing position, while many old houses which might have been used when war broke out are now in a very bad state owing to the extreme difficulty of carrying out ordinary maintenance and repair work.

Legal Proceedings.

Legal proceedings were instituted under section 94, Public Health Act, 1936, in respect of six houses, but one summons was withdrawn after the defendant's solicitor had given an undertaking to carry out the necessary work. In three instances orders were made by the Court for the work to be carried out, and two cases were adjourned for two months upon the defending solicitor making an offer in Court to carry out the work within that time.

The manner in which criticisms of the Council's requirements are sometimes made give the impression that cases of this type are not looked upon with favour by certain members of the Bench.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

During the year six Council houses and thirteen other houses were treated for bed-bug infestations. The main line of treatment was fumigation with sulphur dioxide, followed by the use of proprietary brands of liquid disinfectants. Rooms used by night fire-watchers in schools and industrial premises were also treated in the same way.

Rats and Mice Destruction.

Following a " Direction " from the Ministry of Food an intensive campaign against rodent infestation was commenced during the autumn when the Council appointed two rat destruction squads to carry out sewer treatment throughout the area. The treatment, consisting of pre-baiting and poisoning, was carried out on the lines recommended by the Ministry, and altogether 1,365 man-holes were treated during the campaign, which resulted in an estimated " kill " of 3,240 rats, the number being calculated in accordance with the Ministry's formula.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The local butchers still obtain their meat supplies from the Pontypridd section of the Wholesale Meat Traders' Association (acting as Agents for the Ministry of Food under the war time arrangement for the distribution of meat).

On the whole the supplies have been of reasonably good quality although occasional complaints have been received, usually in connection with certain types of imported meat which have been de-boned and packed in a variety of ways designed to save shipping space. Prejudice against this type of meat has, I believe, had some bearing upon the complaints.

As in previous years a number of small pig-keepers slaughtered pigs for consumption by members of their own households. The Sanitary Inspectors were asked to inspect in only a few cases. but even so, some of the carcasses were found to be affected with tuberculosis. It is reasonable to assume that some of those which were not inspected were also affected, and that during the year some people in the district ate tuberculous meat because of their failure to notify of the slaughter. This is an unnecessary danger to health which could easily be avoided by making notification of slaughter compulsory, irrespective of whether the meat is intended for sale or not.

Milk Supplies.

In October, 1944, sampling of milk from producer/retailers in this district was commenced under the National Milk Testing and Advisory Scheme, which has for its object the improving of the general keeping quality of milk.

The scheme has been in operation for some time at the large milk receiving depots and it is now being extended so as to include local producer/retailers. When the scheme is in full operation two samples per month will be taken from each producer/retailer in the district. Each sample will be tested and graded according to its keeping quality, and where the necessity arises, advisory visits will be made to farms and dairies by experts in dairy technique. By this means it is hoped that a substantial improvement will be brought about in the keeping quality of the nation's milk supply, especially that part intended for liquid consumption.

The taking of two samples per month from each retailer of milk produced in the district will entail a good deal of extra work, but the results aimed at should be well worth the effort.

EXAMINATIONS

Number of Samples Examined at Laboratory
(Samples taken by Local Sanitary Inspectors)

		Type of Milk.							
		Tuberculin Tested	Accred- ited	Pasteur- ised	Ordinary or ungraded	Total			
Satisfactory	—	1	30	13	44			
Fairly									
Satisfactory	..	—	—	—	—	—			
Unsatisfactory	...	—	—	5	17	22			
Total	...	—	2	35	30	66			

Samples taken by Outside Authorities.

		Tuberculin Tested	Accred- ited	Pasteur- ised	Ordinary or Ungraded	Total			
Satisfactory	—	1	1	2	4			
Fairly									
Satisfactory	..	—	—	—	1	1			
Unsatisfactory	...	—	14	—	—	14			
Total	...	—	15	1	3	19			

Number of Examinations for Tubercle Bacilli, 4. Results—Negative.

Schools.

The schools in the district are under the control of the Glamorgan County Council Education Committee.

The Sanitary accommodation and water supply of the schools are generally satisfactory but some schools have an unsatisfactory water supply both for the children and staff as well as unsatisfactory lavatory accommodation.

Public Cleansing.

Housing refuse is collected by direct labour in the Town Ward of the Parish of Llantrisant, and in the whole of the Parish of Llantwit Fardre. In other parts of the district the work is done by local contractors.

Refuse from the Llantwit Fardre area is taken to the Pontypridd Destructor, but in other parts of the district disposal is by means of tipping on various sites.

The Council has undertaken to collect trade refuse from certain premises at an agreed charge, and special arrangements are made for the collection of waste paper and similar materials suitable for salvage.

SUMMARY OF THE SANITARY WORK CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1944

Number of houses inspected	634
Number of houses repaired :—	
After service of Statutory Notices	48
After service of informal notices	86
	134
Number of new water closets erected	2
Number of new flushing cisterns fixed	17
Number of cases of infectious diseases investigated	92
Number of houses disinfected	101
Number of cesspools emptied	29
Number of visits to factories, etc.	75
Number of visits to cowsheds, etc.	367
Number of cowsheds altered or reconstructed	3
Estimated number of rats destroyed in sewers	3240
Number of samples of milk taken for examination (including samples taken under Milk Testing and Advisory Scheme)	195
Number of samples of water taken for examination	17

Approximate amount of meat and other foods found to be unfit :—

Meat	316 lbs.
Fish	350 lbs.
Butter	240 lbs.
Cheese	32 lbs.
Dried fruit	20 lbs.
Preserved and canned goods	580 lbs.

Trichiniasis.

A small but limited outbreak of the above disease occurred in Gilfach Goch in the early part of September. The total number affected was eight, all adults, six females and two males; and all of whom recovered.

Three of the cases occurred in that part of Gilfach Goch belonging to an adjacent authority, while the other five occurred in this area.

It was immediately reported by me to the Welsh Board of Health and to the County Medical Officer of Health. The outbreak was investigated in conjunction with the above authorities, and with the consent of the Medical Officer of Health of the adjacent area those cases were also investigated at the same time.

On the whole, the cases were very slight, though a few were rather ill. One case was treated as an in-patient at the Cardiff Royal Infirmary, while the others attended at the Infirmary for investigation.

The food intake of these patients was investigated with reference to pig meat and the implicated food was traced back as far as possible through the various suppliers to the original source. The large amount, almost a ton, of sausage meat made daily by the original suppliers made it difficult to incriminate any particular pig. It would appear that the pork sausage supplied on August 30th included a pig which gave rise to the outbreak. Pigs from ten different farms were involved and also pieces and 'smalls' from other pigs killed for bacon curing. There would seem to be a conclusive case against a certain wholesale supplier as seven of the eight cases ate sausages produced from this supply, but the eighth case was quite definite that she had not partaken of the sausage.

An extraordinary feature of this outbreak was that only one case occurred in each family, and if the sausage was the cause, one would have expected cases to occur in the extensive area throughout which the product was distributed. No other cases were notified in the County.

I would like to take the opportunity of thanking the Medical Personnel of the Board of Health and of the County Council and Medical Practitioners concerned for the ready and practical help they gave me.

Anthrax.

A case of cutaneous anthrax of the neck in a man was reported to me on the 12th October, by the Medical Officer of Health of a neighbouring authority, in whose area the patient was domiciled. It appeared that he worked in the Chrome Leather Works at the Treforest Trading Estate. The man saw his doctor on October 6th, saying that he had a boil on his neck since the previous day. He was immediately sent to the Cardiff Royal Infirmary as a case of anthrax, where it was confirmed by laboratory diagnosis. He was transferred to the Cardiff City Isolation Hospital, where he died on October 9th. A report on the case was sent to the Welsh Board of Health, the County Medical Officer of Health and to H.M. Medical Inspector of Factories, Home Office. Laboratory tests were carried out on certain skins and the anthrax bacillus was found in one skin; most of the skins however had been tanned.

A case of Anthrax occurred in a cow at a farm in the area. It was reported to the County Council who took the matter up, but everything that could be done by the local Sanitary Authority was carried out.

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY IN THE YEAR 1944

	Rate per 1,000 population		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population										Rate per 1,000 live births		Rate of Incidence per 1,000 Population									
	Live Births	Still-Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years	Total deaths under 1 year	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Typhoid	Erysipelas	Pneumonia	Paratyphoid	Cerebro-spinal Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough			
England and Wales	17.6	0.50	11.6	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.12	4.8	16	2.40	0.58	0.01	0.29	0.97	0.01	0.05	1.16	2.49			
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	20.3	0.64	13.7	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.10	7.3	52	2.41	0.67	0.01	0.32	1.13	0.00	0.06	1.51	2.49			
148 Smaller Towns (estimated resident Populations 25,000—50,000 at 1931 Census)	20.9	0.61	12.4	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.11	4.4	44	2.67	0.69	0.01	0.28	0.82	0.01	0.04	3.94	2.29			
London	15.0	0.42	15.7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.08	10.1	61	1.57	0.31	0.01	0.37	0.93	0.01	0.06	2.98	2.92			
Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre	24.0	1.1	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.17	1.77	60	2.81	4.34	0.00	0.34	0.72	0.00	0.00	1.53	3.24			

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows

The maternal mortality rate for Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre

Puerperal			Total	
Per 1,000 Total Births ...	Sepsis	Others	1.62	1.93
Per 1,000 Total Births	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1944 and Previous Years

Year	Population estimated to mid of each year	Births			Total Deaths Reg. in District		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District			
		Uncorrected number	Nett		Number	Rate	Of Non-residents registered in district	Of Residents not registered in district	Under 1 year of age		At all ages	Rate per 1,000 of population
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 nett births		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1904..	12097	—	465	38.4	191	15.7	—	—	63	155	191	15.7
1914..	18228	—	743	40.7	258	14.1	3	—	73	98	255	11.3
1917..	23382	(628	628	26.8	290	13.8	5	25	51	81	281	13.4
1918..	20868	(—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1924..	26790	746	746	27.84	310	11.65	4	45	65	87	310	11.7
1934..	25960	434	490	18.87	209	8.1	6	69	33	67	272	10.47
1935..	25630	401	441	17.20	205	7.9	6	86	30	68	295	11.08
1936..	25130	415	440	17.27	211	8.39	11	73	28	64	276	10.86
1937..	24480	423	418	17.07	232	9.4	4	84	29	69	316	12.09
1938..	24230	410	434	16.9	184	7.5	9	88	18	44	272	11.2
1939..	24040	420	444	18.38	225	9.4	6	81	26	58	306	12.8
1940..	23930	482	466	19.5	266	11.1	28	82	34	72	348	13.5
1941..	26210	500	492	18.8	230	8.7	22	79	35	69	309	11.8
1942..	24400	489	494	20.2	182	7.4	15	65	19	38	247	10.1
1943..	23650	451	456	19.3	197	8.3	10	54	19	42	251	10.6
1944..	23450	586	563	24.0	208	8.8	9	68	34	60	276	11.8

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS—CASUALTY SERVICE

Medical Officer in Charge of whole of Civil Defence Casualty Service : T. Islwyn Evans, Council Offices, Pontyclun. Tel. No. : Pontyclun 51 (day); Newtown Llantwit 39 (night).

Fixed First Aid Post—Talbot Green, Llantrisant. Tel. No. : Llantrisant 36.

Medical Officer in Charge : Dr. J. C. R. Morgan, Llantrisant. Tel. No. : Llantrisant 13.

Deputy Medical Officer in Charge : Dr. J. Brereton, Tonyrefail. Tel No. : Tonyrefail 13.

First Aid Party Depots.

Tonyrefail—St. John's Ambulance Hall, later transferred to Tonyrefail Boys' School. Tel. No. : Tonyrefail 72.

Gilfach Goch—Co-operative Hall, Gilfach Goch. Tel. No. : Gilfach Goch 17.

Church Village—Council Schools, Church Village. Tel. No. : Newtown Llantwit 78.

Pontyclun—Council Schools, Pontyclun. Tel No. : Pontyclun 98.

First Aid Point—18 Castellymynach Road, Beddau. Tel. No.: Newtown Llantwit 77.

In February, 1944, the First Aid Parties were amalgamated with the Rescue Squads, and came under the supervision of the County Council Surveyor.

On November 16th, 1944, the Casualty Services were disbanded with the exception of the Ambulance Service, and the number of personnel in this service was decreased.

Transport.

Transport Officer : Miss B. Salmon. Tel. No. : Pontyclun 43.

Deputy Transport Officer : Mrs. Marsh. Tel. N. : Pontyclun 55.

Three Glamorgan County Council Ambulances were attached to Pontyclun, Tonyrefail and Church Village Depots respectively

Cars for First Aid Parties	5
Cars for Sitting Cases	5
and a number of second line cars.	

I am,

Your obedient servant,

T. ISLWYN EVANS,

Medical Officer of Health.

Council Offices,

Pontyclun.

26th November, 1945.









